BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVI.] SATURDAY, AUGUST, 10, 1816. [NUMBER 1250.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly ecified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCLAMATION,

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to republish for General infomation the following Proclamation dated the 1st of July 1813.

"Proclamation."

"Notice is hereby given that the Coinage of the Bombay and Surat mints, being in all respects of the same standard and purity, and received as such at all the Public Treasuries at the Presidency and Snbordinates, the Payment from these Treasuries will be regulated on the same principle."

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

(Signed) WM. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Gov.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
1st July, 1813.

2d. In pursuance of the foregoing Proclamation, all Bills drawn on this Government have been, and are to continue to be, drawn in the Bombay or Surat Rupee, without stipulating for the payment being made in either Coin, and they will be discharged without any distinction or difference in value being admitted in favour of either.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
7th August 1816.

જાહીર•ખબર•થાએ

એવીજે•તારીખ ૧ માશ•જુલાઇ•શં ને ૧૮૧૩ તે•દંને•કેકે•લખેલી•જાહેર•ખ બર•આપી•હતી•તે•શરવોને•આલંમ•થ વી•તે•શા૩•રેટ•હનરાબલ•ગાવરનર•ફો શલ•મધેથી•વલી•જાહેર•કીકીછે *

જાહેર•ખબર

આપીએચ•એવીજે•શ્રી•જુબજ•નાં•તથા શ્રી•શ્રુરતનાં•ટંકશાલ•મધે•નાંનાંલુ•શર વ•તરાંથી•એકચ•કશીટીનુ•તથા•શકાઇનુ તથા•એકચ•તરાંનુ•જાંણીને•શ્રી•જુબજ નાં•તીજોરી•મધે•તથા•વગેરે•જગોનાં•શ રકારી•તીજોરી•મધે•લેએછે•તથા•તેચ રીતે•ઉપર•લખેલી•જગોનાં•તીજોરી•મધે થી•નાંલુ•આપીહુ•જશે—તારીખ ૧ માશ જુલાઇ•શંને ૧૮૧૩ અંગરેજી *

હુજર•લખેલી•જાહીર•ખબર•આપીછે ને•તેમાંણે•શ્રુરતી•મશવા•જુબજનાં૩ થીઆની•કુડીઓ•લખીછે•તેધધે•શ્રુરત• મશવા•જુબજ•ચલંનનુ•નાંલુ•આપવુ•એ વુ•નહી•જણાવતા•લખીછે•તથા•લખવી• વ•તે•કુડીઓનો•નાંલુ•ઉપર•લખેલા•એ•

શીકાનાં•નાંણાંમાં•કાંઇ•તફાવત•તથા• ફેરફારછે•નહી•એવુ•જાંણીને•આપશે *

તા• ૭ મી•માશ•આગશ•શંને ૧૮૧૬

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Govt. in the Office of Country Correspondence.

શ્રી

જ્યાણીરધ્ધરછેણે

કેજીનેતાંગીચ ૧ મછે ઊીફઈ ધન ૧૮૧૩ તેમેણી ધ્ધત ઉછીફેત મણીરચ્ચધનણીઉધ્ધેતીતેણ્ધધ્ધ ત ઙીમચ્ચણીયાધમગીતાનેંગ ધ્ધંન મધફગપર્ધનમ્રેણ્ધફ્યાણી પુચ્ચ મણીનમેંઉધ્ધે

મણીનચ્ચધર

ધ્ધેતોધ્ધેલીજેધ્ધંણીનેંગીધઈધ્ધેધ્ધી ફધઙીનતધ્ધેધ્ધીફઠંમણાઉતીફ મ ણેણધતેરેનેધ્ધેમ મણેગીચે ધણધ્ધ ઈચેપધ્ધેમતરેચેમણુણધંણીને મ ણઙમગીપઈતચમગાણનમ્રગીતીમે ગીમઈધ્ધેતાતપત્યાચપ્રમણે ણધચ ઙમગાચ્યાતીમેગીમછીન મણેધ્ધે તમતીફતાગીચ ૧ ઊીફઈ ધન ૧૮૧૩

ણધચઙ્યાણીનચ્ચધરીઉ ધ ધ્ધેત્યાણેગીઘઙીનતીમ્રીક્યાઙીઘઈ ચેણપ્યાચ્યાઙ્યાઉછીમ્યા ધધ્ધે તત્યાતઙીનતીમ્રીક્યાઙીઘઈ ચફ ણેમ્રણેણ્યાધેધ્ધેધ્ધેનમ્રણધીતા ઉછી મ્યાધધ્ધેતપઉછીતમચ્યા પત્યાઙ ઙ્યાચણેધ્ધેપનફણરઙધં છીમ્યા ચેમ્રણ્યાતમ્રણીતમ્રપત મ્રીક્યાણે ચમ્રનમ્રણીધ્ધેધ્ધેમ્રણેાનણીમ્રમ્રઈફ તાગીચ ૭ ધમપ ધન ૧૮૧૬ ઈફછી

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Govt. in the Office of Country Correspondence.

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT, Friday next, the 16th, Instant, being a Hindoo Holyday (Junmastumee) no busines will be transacted at the General Treasury on that day.

J. WEDDERBURN,
Sub Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY,
10th. August 1816.

Government Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT, the Prices established by Government, for the Sale of the Honorable Company's Madeira Wine in this month, are as follows:

Importation of 1814.

London Particular, Rs. 734-1-60 per pipe.
Ditto Market, ... 686-3-77 do.

Importation of 1815.

London Particular, Rs. 660-3-77 do.
Ditto Market, ... 620-3-31 do.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

R. TORIN,
Warehouse Keeper & Coml. Act.

BOMBAY
W. & C. A. OFFICE,
7TH AUGUST 1816.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT, the Special General Meeting, of the Subscribers to the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND, which was Summoned to be held on the 20th Instant, has been postponed to Tuesday the 3d of September.

By Order of the Committee.

J. FARISH,
Sec. to the Fund.

BOMBAY,
Civil Fund Office:
10th August 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT, Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Military Board, on Wednesday the 21st Instant at 10 o'Clock in the forenoon, from any Person or Persons willing to Contract, for conveying the Baggage, Ammunition, Stores, &c. of the Battalion of Artilery, to and from Byculla to old Woman's Island, and to the Castle—As well as for supplying Water for the use of the Artillery at their Barracks on that Island, and when encamped at Byculla—The tenders are also to include the supply of water, for the use of the European Troops quartered on Colabah.

The proposals to specify, the rate per trip, to be paid for the Carts and Bullocks, which may be employed in the transport of the Baggage, ammunition, Stores &c. above alluded to; and in regard to the Water, the rate per 100 Gallons, deliverable at Byculla, old Woman's Island, and Colaba, to be specified.

By Order of the Military Board,

E. H. BELLASSIS,
Secretary.

MILITARY BOARD OFFICE,
7th August 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT, application hath been this day made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, for Letters of Administration in the Estate and Effects of IGNACIO de ABREO, late of Bombay Portuguese deceased, to be granted to ROZA de SOUZA, lawful mother of the deceased.—All persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 5th day of August, 1816.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN;

THAT, in consequence of the decease of MR. HENRY FAWCETT, *and the retirement of* MR. P. C. BRUCE *and* MR. GEORGE SIMSON *from the Firm of* BRUCE, FAWCETT *and* CO. *the Partnership, hitherto subsisting between them and* MESSRS. JAMES GATHORNE REMINGTON, JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD *and* ROBERT EDWARD STEPHENSON, *has been dissolved, by mutual consent, and that the business of the above Establishment, will, in future, be conducted by the remaining partners* (MESSRS. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD, *and* STEPHENSON) *under the Firm of*

Remington, Crawford and Co.

Bombay, 6th August 1816.

A HOUSE.

FOR SALE,

THAT, on Monday next, the 12th Instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold by Public outcry on the Premises for ready money, a large DWELLING HOUSE built of Bamboo Mud walls, and plastered with Chunam, and covered with Tiles, with its Appurtenances, situate without the Town Walls in the field near the Duncan Road; the property of Catherine Amelia Mackalough.

Bombay 10th August, 1816.

જાહેર•એકવેચવાનુછે

આવતા•શોમવારને•દીને•તા• ૧૨ મી•આએ•મહીનાંનીએ•બપોરનાં•કલા ક ૪ નાં•રોકડે•નાંણે•જાહેર•લીલાંહુ•કરી ને•વેચશે•ગોકેર•એક•રકેવાનુ•બાંધુનાં• કુરનુ•તથા•મતોરી•ની•દેવાલનુ•તે•ઉપર ચુનો•લગારેલોછે•એ•ગોકેર•બારકોટ•બે તરવારીઓ•કેનકંન•રોડનાં•રશાતા•ઉપર છે•એ•મીલકત•કરંગાણ•ફેમાયરીન•મ મીલીમા•મકાલાનીછે *

તા• ૧૦ મી•આગશટ ૧૮૧૬

PROPOSALS

For Publishing, by Subscription,

THE DESÂTÎR,

WITH THE

ANCIENT PERSIAN TRANSLATION & COMMENTARY,

AND

A GLOSSARY

OF THE ANCIENT PERSIAN WORDS,

BY

Mulla Firuz bin Mulla Kaus,

To which will be added

AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

THE Desâtîr is one of the most singular Books that has appeared in the East. It professes to be a collection of the writings of the different Persian Prophets being fifteen in number, from the time of Mahâbâd to the time of the fifth Sâssân, of whom Zerdusht, whom following the Greeks we call Zoroaster, was the thirteenth, and the fifth Safsan the last. This Safsan lived in the time Khusrow Parvez who was contemporary with the Emperor Heraclius, and died only nine years before the destruction of the antient Persian Monarchy. The writings of these fifteen Prophets are in a tongue of which no other vestige appears to remain, and which would have been unintelligible without the assistance of the antient Persian translation: It is quite a different language from the Zend, the Pehlevi and the Deri, the most celebrated of the Dialects of antient Persia The old Persian translation professes to have been made by the fifth Safsan, who has added a commentary in which some difficulties of the original text are expounded.

This work, though known to have existed as late as the time of Shah Jehan, has eluded the search of the curious in oriental history and antiquities, in latter times. The copy from which the present edition will be published, was discovered by the Editor at Ispahan about forty four years ago, when travelling in Persia for the purpose of making some investigations regarding the history of the early Persians, and particularly in search of materials for settling the disputes which prevailed among the Parsîs of India regarding the antient Persian Months, the differences of opinion regarding which had produced a schism at Surat. The Editor is not aware of the existence of any other copy of this work. It is however cited by Behram Ferhad, the author of the Shîrîstâny-charcheman, who lived in the age of the Emperor Akbar and of his Son Jehângîr. Indeed Behram Ferhâd, who was a Parsi, followed the doctrines of the Desâtîr. It is often cited by Hafsan Burhan Tebrizi, the author of the Barhanekataa, the most perfect and best Dictionary extant of the Persian language, who lived in the age of Shah Jehan, and who often quotes the Desâtîr as his authority for words in the old Persian. Mir Zulfekar Ali, who seems to have been the author of the celebrated work entitled the Dabistân, which contains the history of the different religions of Asia, takes the Desâtîr as his guide in the account which he gives of the antient Persian religion; and it is remarkable that Sir William Jones, who had never met with the Desâtîr, appears to have been singularly struck with the details borrowed from it, and in his Sixth Discourse, speaks of them as wonderfully curious, and as throwing a new light on the history of antient times.

The Editor has been encouraged to publish the present work, at the reiterated desire of many English Gentlemen of the first eminence and rank in India. He may in particular, mention the names of the Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan, the Governor of Bombay, who employed many of his hours with the Editor, in making a translation of the work which he intended to have published, and in which he had made considerable progress when his death interrupted the undertaking; and of General Sir John Malcolm, who, in a letter lately received by the Editor, encourages him to proceed with the proposed publication, and who in his History of Persia, mentions the Desâtîr, as a work of singular curiosity.

The Editor has bestowed many years of his life in the search of such monuments, as can illustrate the history, language, and opinions of the Ancient Persians, his ancestors. He has from a long familiarity with the stile of the work, and with the chain of Philosophical Doctrines which it contains, been able, as he hopes, to correct many of the errors of the text, and to illustrate several of the peculiar opinions in the work. The Glossary is the labour of many years, and of very extensive reading, and can hardly fail to be acceptable to those who make the language of Persia their study.

Whatever may be the result of the Editor's labours, he feels a consciousness that he has done whatever industry and diligence can effect, to make it worthy of the attention of the learned.

An English Translation and Preface will accompany the work.

The work will be published in two Volumes, 8vo. and it is expected that the Price will not exceed Rupees Thirty-five (35.)

	Copies
By the Government of Bombay,	100
The Right Hon'ble Sir Evan Nepean, Batt.	3
The Lord Bishop of Calcutta,	3
Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles Nightingall, K. C. B.	2
The Literary Society of Bombay,	
Recorder Sir A. Austruther,	3
Honorable Mr. Elphinstone, (Poona)	5
Lieut. Henry Pottinger,	1
Major John Ford,	1
Capt. John Briggs,	1
Mr. Brown,	2
Mr. Elphinston,	1
The Rev. Archdeacon, Barnes	2
O. Woodhouse,	2
F. Warden,	2
S. Babington,	2
R. Steuart,	1
Wm. Erskine,	3
R. T. Goodwin,	2
L. Ashburner,	1
Captain Harvey,	1
John Stewart,	5
John Wedderburn,	1
Mr. Henderson,	1
Mahomed Ailly Khawn.	2
Revd. N. Wade	1
J. Taylor,	1

Subscriptions will be received at the Office of this Paper or by Mulla Firuz, in Agari Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, made in a cause wherin "FRANCIS WARDEN & HENRY SHANK Esquires, are Complainants, on behalf of themselves and all other the Creditors of ARDESIER DADY Parsee, late of Bombay deceased, and CURSETJEE ARDESIER and others are Defendants." The Creditors of the said ARDASIER DADY, (who died on or about the 29th day of June 1810) residing within the limits of the East India Company's exclusive trade are to come in and prove their debts befor EDWARD WILLIAM HUNT Esquire the Master of the said Court at his chambers, situate in Forbes-street within the Town Walls of Bombay, on or before the 1st day of January next, and such of the Creditors, of the said ARDSIER DADY, as are residing in parts without the said limits of the said Company's exclusive trade are to come in and prove their debts before the said Master at the place aforesaid on or before the 1st day of July in the year of Christ 1818, in default whereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

HUNGERFORD,
Solicitor for Complats.

Bombay, 22d July 1816.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી મુબઇ ની નામદાર રીકારડર ફોર ટે ડીકરી કરી આપીછે તે મંધે કરાંશીશ વારડીન ઇશકોયેર તથા ફેનરી શેઇક ઇશકોયેર એ શાકેબો પોતાની તરફ થી તથા બીજા લેણાં વાલાઓની તર ફથી કરીઆદી કીધી ઇતી મરનાર શેઠ અરદેશર દાદી તથા ખરશેદજી અરદેશ ર્નથા બીજાઓ ઉપર જે અરદેશર દાદી તા ૨૯ મી જુન શંને ૧૮૧૦ અં ગરેજી નાં વરશમાં ગુજરી ગીઆ તે એ ધણીનાં લેકેણાં વાલાવો નામદાર ઈં મપની ની શારકુદ મધે રેકેછે તે ધણી પોતાનુ લેકેણ ઇડવરડ ઉલીએમ કુંટ ઇશકોયેર જે ફોરટનો માશતરછે તેણે ની કારીશ કરાવશે ઇશટરીટ મધેછ તે ધણીની પાશે જઇને ખતુ કરે તારી ખ ૧ જાનીવારી આવતી શ્રુધી બીજુ એજે જે લેકેણાં વાલા નામદાર ઈંમપની નાં વેપારની જગાની શારકુદ મધે નાકી રેકેતો કોયે તે ધણીબી પોતાનુ લેકેણ ઇડવરડ ઉલીએમ કુંટ ઇશકોયેરની પાશે જાઇને ખતુ કરે તારીખ ૧ જુલા ઇ શંને ૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજ શ્રુધી અગાર જો ફોઇ શખશ એ ચુદત ઉપર પોતાનુ લેકેણ ખતુ નકી કરી શખશે અને ફકશ્ ર કરશેતો તે ધણી એ કીકરીનાં નકલી ખારેજ અને બાતેલ થાશે તા૦ ૨૨ મી જુલાઇ શંને ૧૮૧૬ અંગરેજી *

બંાત કુંગારફોરડ

ફરીઆદી ફકારાવેનો વકીલ

A CARD.

FRAMJEE HERJEE,

LATE CO. PARTNER

IN THE FIRM OF

Purshotam Canjee & Co.

BEGS leave, most respectfully, to acquaint the Ladies of the Presidency in particular, and the public at large, that he continues the Retail Sale of every description of Europe, Bengal, Madras, and China Stuff and Piece goods, and Articles for Ladies Dresses; and of which he has a select Assortment, now open for inspection, at his Shop in Palmer's Buildings, adjoining to the Office of the Military Board, were all orders will be thankfully received and punctually executed, so as to afford that satisfaction which Framjee Herjee is induced to hope, will ensure the flattering support of a liberal Public.

Bombay, 10th August 1816.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1816.

Since the publication of our Extra, we have been kindly assisted with the loan of many English papers of April and the beginning of May, and have carefully perused a regular series of the Times Newspaper for the 30th of March to the 6th of May inclusive. We have discovered, on the perusal of these papers, but little public news of interest; an account of a conspiracy to dethrone the King of Spain, is given in the papers of the early part of April, which appears to have failed, from the suspicions of the Police having been excited, at the resort of an unusual number of Guerilla Chiefs and Officers, to Madrid. Several of the principal persons concerned were put to the Torture, and from their testimony thus obtained, it appeared, that the conspiracy was of great extent and that it was discovered and prevented from taking effect, only a few hours before the attainment of the object in view. When we reflect upon the odious cruelties of Ferdinand the VII., and the career of Tyranny which has peculiarly marked the commencement of his reign, we cannot wonder at the concoction of plots and conspiracies of the nature of that which has thus been discovered and frustrated, and if so serious a warning, and so providential an escape, can have the effect of shewing the King the impolicy and, in this enlightened age, the utter impracticability of permanent success in a system of despotism; we may yet hope to see the Spanish Nation restored to a participation of that milder and more liberal administration which now distinguishes so many of the principal nations of Europe.

The general state of Europe, appears to be subsiding into that permanent tranquillity which Peace must necessarily produce, when it is founded on a just confidence in the intentions of all Parties.

The late failures in the financial plans of our Ministers, do not appear in any degree to have lessened their weight and authority in the Country, and the divisions in the House of Commons exhibit as large Majorities in favor of the Executive Government as they did prior to the attempt to carry the Income Tax;—very considerable systems of retrenchment, in all the branches of the public expenditure, appear to be rigorously adopted by Government; and the nation seems to feel, that, at length, attempts are effectually making to bring back the overgrown war establishments of the Country, to their former state of œconomical sufficiency.

We have selected, as the most prominent public incident, connected with our domestic welfare, a particular account of the Marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, with the Prince of Saxe Cobourg. We have also printed several other extracts which will be found to contain interesting intelligence. In our future numbers we shall present our Readers with some of the Parliamentary Debates, which are to be found in the papers now before us. In our present number, we have been induced to complete the Debate which we had before commenced, and which is of more general interest and importance than any of those which we have now perused.

On the 30th of April, in the House of Commons, the motion of Lord Cochrane for referring the charges against Lord Ellenborough to a Committee of the whole House, was negatived; there being *eighty nine* against it and *none* for it.

On the motion of Mr. Ponsonby, seconded by Lord Castlereagh, the charges, were unanimously ordered to be expunged from the Journals of the House.

His Highness the Prince of Saxe Cobourg has been created by the Prince Regent, a General in the Army; and is to be called up to the House of Peers, as Duke of Kendal.

Yesterday afternoon, arrived the Private Trader, Asia, Capt. Alexander Greig, having left London on the 25th of April and touched at Madeira on the 9th of May.

The following is a list of the Passengers:

Lieutenant Richard Guille,—Madras Establishment.

Lieutenant James McCallum,—Bombay Establishment.

Mr. William Brown,—Free Mariner.

The Intelligence brought by this vessel is of course completely anticipated by the arrival of the Castlereagh.

The Officers and European Crew of the H. C.'s Cruizer Vestal, have subscribed Rupees 225: 2: 00 in relief of the Sufferers at the Battle of Waterloo.

H. M. Sloop of War Challenger, Captain Brydges, was compelled to return to this Port, on Wednesday last, having met with much bad weather in attempting to get to sea, and having lost her Cables and sustained other damage which we believe will render it necessary for the Vessel to be docked.

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LAW APPOINTMENTS.

James Burroughs Esquire, Barrister at Law, was on the 6th of May, sworn in as one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, in consequence of the death of Mr. Justice LeBlanc.

On the 1st of May; Mr. Serjeant Vaughan was created King's Serjeant, and the following Gentlemen took their places in the Court of King's Bench as King's Counsel: Messrs. Burrow, Warren, Raine, Scarlett, Trower, Cook, Runyon, Agar, Bell, Wetherall and Harrison.

At the Prince Regent's Court, on the 30th of April, George Cook Esquire, was introduced to the Prince Regent by Earl Bathurst, upon his being appointed Judge of Prince of Wales's Island, in the room of Sir Edmond Stanley, upon which occasion, he received the honor of Knighthood.

Mr. Canning had arrived in London; but no official arrangements had, as we understand, taken place with regard to his admission into the Cabinet. The office of President of the Board of Controul still remains vacant.

The Wellesley, 74, arrived at Portsmouth on the 27th of April.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.]—Lieut. A. DeLancy, 17th Light Dragoons.

Lieut. Richard Guille,—Madras Establishment.

Lieut. James McCallum, Bombay Establishment.

DEPARTURE.]— Major Machonochie, 71st, Regiment.

Yesterday Afternoon, sailed the Hon'ble Company's Ship, Marquis of Ely, Captain J. Dalrymple, for China.

Yesterday, sailed the Private Trader, Partridge, Captain Anderson for the Cape of Good Hope, and England:

Passengers by the Partridge.

TO THE CAPE.—Mrs. Warden.

TO ENGLAND.—Mrs. Stephenson and family,—Miss Smith—Mrs. Colquhon and family.—Major and Mrs. Cookson, and family.—Master T. Donaldson.

A Signal was flying, yesterday evening, for a Ship to the Southward, supposed to be the Milford of this Port; which Vessel left England on the same day with the Asia:

THE ROYAL NUPTIALS.

3D. MAY 1816.

Yestaday, the wishes and hopes of this nation were gratified by the happy event of the matrimonial union of the Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg with the Princess Charlotte of Wales—that most interesting and illustrious personage, who, in all human probability, is destined on a future day to ascend the throne of these realms, and, we fondly and patriotically hope, to exhibit to an admiring world the third instance in our history of the wisdom and glory of the reign of a British queen. The salutary and magnificent energies displayed by the councils of the Queens Elizabeth and Anne are familiar to every English memory. May we be permitted to indulge in the hope, that when the high behests of Providence shall call the Princess Charlotte to the same exalted station, the same benefits will be conferred on her subjects, and the same lustre shine out to all the world.

Yesterday, as might naturally be expected, was looked to with eager and laudable curiosity by the public at large, who were not precisely informed whether the celebrption of the royal wedding was to be of a public or of a private description. Hence multitudes flocked at an early hour to St. James's-park and Pall-mall, animated by an anxious desire to see the illustrious personages whose domestic lot, while it so strongly excites all the best wishes and feelings of generous loyalty, is so intimately connected with the dearests interests of the community. The crowd were certainly not gratified, if their object was to behold personages and processions, as the marriage was not, strictly speaking, a public ceremonial, though celebrated at Carlton-house in the presence of the Royal Family, the Royal Household, and the chief official persons in the Church and State. In the morning, we had the pleasure, more than once, of seeing his Highness the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and his appearance is, we think, eminently calculated to make a favourable impression on Englishmen. His manly person—his face intelligent, good natured, and diffident—his manners simple, unaffected, and unassuming,—even the plainness of his customary attire—altogether present a picture the most congenial to English taste, because they are indicative of all that is most respectable in the English character. If his qualities correspond, as there is reason to believe they do, with his external mien, he is certainly a person likely to engage the affections of his new countrymen, and thus to justify in the best manner the choice of his illustrious wife.

His Highness, during the whole of the forenoon, showed the most good humoured attention to the wishes of the various assemblages of people before the apartments of the Duke of Clarence, where he has resided for two or three days past: From 10 in the morning till five in the afternoon, (with the exception of two hours, during which he rode out in his plain green chariot) he made his appearance three or four times an hour on the balcony of the first floor. His kindness led very soon to a perfect understanding between him and the multitudes who came to see him. As soon as a large number of persons were collected, they signified their anxiety to see his Highness by clapping their hands, when he immediately came forward, bareheaded, and after bowing, and standing about a minute before them, retired into the room. The people then dispersed; and in about a quarter of an hour a fresh multitude was collected, who signified their wishes in the same manner as the preceding, and his Highness came forward to gratify them without delay. He was dressed in a blue coat, buff waistcoat, and grey pantaloons. His ready and cheerful exhibition of himself seemed to diffuce the highast satisfaction among the spectators, and excited, long before the close of the day, a cordial familiarity. They give him a hearty welcome, and his easy though modest manner showed that he felt himself at home among them.

The fineness of the weather gave an additional inducement to the pedestrian spectators, and produced the appearance of a public festival and rejoicing, of which the feeling was evidently uppermost in the minds of all. About ten in the morning, ten fine gray horses—chosen from a taste of the Princess for that colour of a horse—were brought up opposite the Duke of Clarence's. His Serene Highness Prince Leopold came out to view them, and expressed himself highly pleased with them. They were then forwarded to the Duke of York's seat at Oatlands, where Prince Leapold and the Princes Charlotte are to sojourn for a while. About two o'clock the Prince of Cobourg went out in a carriage, and drove to Carlton house, where his Highness paid his morning visit to the Princess Charlotte. He rode through the court and stable-yard of Carlton-house, and inspected the new travelling carriage prepared for him. He returned to the Duke of Clarence's about half past three. On his arrival there, the crowd had increased so much, that his Highness experienced some little impediment (not a disagreeable one of course) in getting out of his carriage. By the pressure several women and children were pushed into the Duke of Clarence's vestibule. A few minutes afterwards, his Serene Highness came out again, and walked across the way to the Duke of York's. The assembled populace then loudly greeted the Prince, who was introduced with the usual etiquette to the Duke of York by Mr. Chester, the assistant master of the ceremonies, attended by Sir R. Gardiner. The Princess Charlotte honoured Turnerelli with another sitting for her Royal Highness's bust, and afterwards proceeded in her carriage to the Queen's house. The Prince of Saxe Cobourg entertained a select party of Gentlemen at dinner at the Duke of Clarence's at half past five. The Prince Regent's dinner party at Carlton house comprised the Duke of Clarence, the Lord Chancellor, the Bishop of Exeter, Colonel MacMahon, the Rev. Mr. Blomberg, Mr. Leach (the Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall), Sir B. Bloomfield, Sir E. Nagle, &c. At the Queen's party to dinner at Buckingham house were the Princess Charlotte, and the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Mary. The Princess Charlotte dressed at the Queen's house. A guard of honour of the grenadiers of the foot guards, with the band of the Coldstream regiment in full dress, marched from the parade into Pall-mall, and the court-yard of Carlton house, accompanied by Sir N Conant and Mr Birnie, the police magistrates, and about 50 police-officers and constables, to keep order in the public streets. The entrance-hall of Buckingham-house was filled with ladies and gentlemen, who were permitted to station themselves there, to see the royal personages as they came out to their carriages. The Princess Sophia of Gloucester arrived at the Queen's palace about half past seven, to accompany the rest of the Royal Family to the Prince Regent's. The Princess Charlotte of Wales descended the grand staircase, being conducted by the Princess Augusta on her right hand, and by Colonel Stephenson on her left. On her advancing to the entrance-hall, her Royal Highness was met by Her Majesty; and, on their getting into the carriage, the Queen and the young Princess sat on the back seat. The Princesses Elizabeth and Augusta accompanied them, sitting on the front seat. The Princesses Mary and Sophia of Gloucester followed in another royal carriage. A party of life-guards formed the royal escort. There was every possible degree of decorum among the immense numbers assembled in the Park; but their cheers and greetings in honour of the Princess Charlotte were loud and incessant. The royal Ladies entered Carlton house through the garden gate, where they were most affectionately received by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent at eight o'clock in the evening. The Prince of Saxe-Cobourg quitted the Duke of Clarence's about half past eight, with two royal carriages. In the first was Lord James Murray (lord in waiting to his Serene Highness), Baron Hardenbroke (his Serene Highness's secretary), and Sir Robert Gardiner (his Serene Highness's equerry). In the other carriage were Prince Leopold, accompanied by Baron Just, the Saxon minister at this court, and Mr. Chester, the assistant master of the ceremonies. When his Highness came out to get into the carriage, great enthusiasm was manifested by the female spectatos, whose hearty good wishes were not confined to the waving of handkerchiefs, or other ordinary expressions of congratulation, but proceeded to the homely but sincere declaration of the interest they felt in his hopes and future felicity by approaching him closely, patting him on the back and invoking upon him all sorts of the best blessings. Attempts were also made to take off the horses from the Prince's carriage, and draw him, in the accustomed spirit of English good-will, to Carlton house. From these attempts, however, the populace were persuaded to desist, though Prince Leopold appeared perfectly ready to allow any indulgence which the joyful feelings of the populace inclined them to require. His Serene Highness received abundant proofs of public regard on his way to Carlton house, in continual cheerings and gratulations; and when he passed within the colonnade, the band played "God save the King." A similar mark of attention was paid to the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Kent, and othe royal personages, on their arrival. The attendants at Carlton house belonging to the royal household (guards, yeomen, footmen, &c.) appeared in state costumes, and the great hall was brilliantly lighted up. With respect to the ceremonial within Carlton-house, the Queen and Royal Family, their Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Orlands, and the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, were introduced to the Prince Regent, on their arrival, in his Royal Highness's private closet. The royal servants, &c. lined the apartments from the closet to the grand crimson saloon, where the marriage service was afterwards celebrated. This saloon had been prepared and fitted up for this occasion with an elegant temporary altar suitable to the august ceremony. The altar was covered with crimson velvet. The crimson velvet cushions, and the splendidly bound prayer books, &c. were brought from the Chapel Royal, St. James's; as well as the massive candlesticks, and other church plate, from the military chapel at Whitehall. The Serjeant of the Chapel Royal attended also in his office of Verger. The Prince Regent and all the Royal Family, with all his particular attendants, entered the three grand rooms next to the throne room. Her Majesty, with the female branches of the Royal Family, and their attendants, were conducted to the west anteroom. Among the attendants were Lady John Murray, and Lady Emily Murray: the Cabinet Ministers, the foreign Ambassadors and Envoys, and their Ladies, also attended by particular invitation, and proceeded to the grand crimson room. When the Queen left her apartment, Her Majesty's attendants were conducted through the great hall. The Prince of Saxe Cobourg and the Princess Charlotte remained in the closet till after the procession had advanced through the suit of apartments towards the altar, which was attended by the Lords of the Privy Council. Among the noblemen in procession were—

The Lord Chancellor and Lady Eldon, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl and Countess of Harrowby, Earl Bathurst and his Countess, Viscount and Lady Castlereagh, Viscount Sidmouth, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Mulgrave and his Countess, the Earl of Westmorland, Viscount and Lady Melville, the Right Hon. W. W. Pole and Mrs. Pole, the Right Hon. C. B. Bathurst, the Marquis of Hertford and his Marchioness, the Marquis of Winchester, as Lord in waiting, and his Marchioness, the Right Hon'ble John M'Mahon, Colonel Stanhope, the Duchess of Montrose, the Captain of the Band of Pensioners, the Earl of Winchelsea, Lord John Thynne, Lord Somerville, and the other Lords of the Bed-chamber to the King, the Grooms of the Bed-chamber, the Archbishop of York, the Dean of the Chapel Royal, the Equerries to the King, the whole of the attendants of the Queen, the Princesses, and the Royal Dukes, the Clerk of the Closet, the Rev. F. W. Blomberg, the Rev. J. S. Clarke, the Bishops of Salisbury, London, and Exeter, Lord Ellenborough, the Earl of Harrington, the Earl of Yarmouth, silver stick in waiting, the Rev. Dr. Short, Mr. Leach, General Hulse, Mr. Watson, Viscount Keith, the Deputy Earl Marshal, Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, General Hammond, Sir R. H. Vivian, General Bayley, Sir W. Congreve, Colonel Mellish, Hon. C. Percy, Colonel Palmer, Colonel Quintin, Lord Forbes, Sir G. Wood, Sir John Colborn, Colonel A. G. Woodford, Hon. F. G. Ponsonby, Colonel J. C. Smith, Sir H. F. Bouverie, Hon. B. Craven, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Admiral Sir G. Martin, Alderman Sir E. Nagle, Admiral Lord A. Beauclerk, Admiral Sir E. Butler, Admiral Sir G. Campbell, Admiral Sir H. Blackwood, Admiral Sir J. Beresford, and Admiral Otway. The indisposition of the Earl of Liverpool prevented his lordship's attending, but the Countess was present.

When the ceremony was to commence, the Lord-Chamberlain returned to the closet, and conducted the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg to the altar. His Lordship then went again to conduct the Princess Charlotte, and was accompanied by the Duke of Clarence, who conducted his Royal Niece on his arm to the altar, where she was receaved by the Prince Regent. The ceremony was then performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Princess Charlotte was given away by her Royal Father the Prince Regent. His Royal Highness appeared in excellent health. He was dressed in regimentals, and wore all his orders. The Austrian Order of the Fleece was particularly brilliant. His Royal Highness led the Queen to a state chair, to the right of the altar, where Her Majesty sat during the ceremony: at the conclusion of which the Royal Pair retired arm in arm, and received the heartfelt congratulations of all present. They soon after set off, in a travelling carriage for Oatlands. The whole party then partook of elegant refreshments.

As soon as the marriage-service was concluded, the brazen throats of the guns on the parade of St. James's-park, and the battery of the Tower, announced, in royal salutes to the metropolis, the auspicious event. In the evening the tradesmen of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte illuminated their houses, with the initials of P. C., and with rows and festoons of lamps. We understand that the Ladies who attended as bridges maids to the Princess Charlotte were Lady Charlotte Cholmondely, Lady Caroline Pratt, Lady Susan Ryder, the Hon: Miss Law, and Miss Manners (the Archbishop of Canterbury's daughter). The nuptials were attested by the chief official characters present.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg wore at the wedding a full British uniform, decorated with the insignia of the new Hanoverian order of the Guelphs, and other emblems of knighthood of Saxony, and of Austria, Russia, the Netherlands, Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Denmark. His Serene Highness wore a magnificent sword and belt, ornamented with diamonds, and studded with various gems.

It is understood that the Queen will hold a grand drawing room in about a fortnight or three weeks hence, when Her Majesty will receive the illustrious young couple. A superb canopy of crimson Genoa velvet is preparing to be placed over the Queen, who, it is stated, will receave her company in future seated, to avoid the unnecessary fatigue of standing for several hours.

The first visit of the Prince Leopold and the Princess Charlotte to inspect the preparations at Camelford-house was on Wednesday. The Prince went in a plain green chariot, which he has used since he has been in town, and his servants wore plain dark green liveries. At the marriage ceremony uniforms were prevalent. The Regent and the Duke of York were in military costume, and the Duke of Clarence was in full naval uniform as Admiral of the Fleet.

No country mansion has yet been provided for the Prince and Princess. All the ladies were elegantly dressed, but without hoops.

Mr. Holdsworth, the city marshal, was in

attendance, full dressed; and left as soon as the ceremony was over, to communicate it to the Lord Mayor, who was immediately to summon a Court of Common Council to vote an address on the occasion to the Prince.

We subjoin some account of various superb dresses prepared on this occasion for her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte by Mrs. Triaud, of Bolton-street:—

1. The wedding dress, composed of magnificent silver lama on net, over a rich silver tissue slip, with a superb border of silver lama; the embroidery at the bottom forming shells and bouquets; above the border an elegant fulness, tastefully displayed in festoons of silver lama, and finished with a very brilliant robo of lama. The body and sleeves to correspond, trimmed with beautiful point Brussels lace. The mantle of rich silver tissue, lined with white satin, trimmed round with a superb silver lama border in shells, corresponding with the dress. and festooned in front with diamonds. Head dress, a wreath of rose-buds and leaves composed of brilliants.

2. A superb gold lama dress, with an elegant border of lama over a white satin slip; the body and sleeves embroidered to correspond, trimmed with an elegant gold blond net in vandyke; also a most magnificent gold tissue manteau, lined with rich white satin, and trimmed round with a beautiful gold border in network and shells, and fastened in front with diamonds.

3. A silver lama dress richly embroidered on net, with superb border. over a white satin slip: body and sleeves elegantly trimmed with a rich silver blond lace; the manteau to suit composed of a rich silver tissue lined with white satin, and trimmed round with a beautiful silver lama border, festened in front with diamonds.

4. A very superb blue and white figured silver tissue dress, trimmed with a full elegant trimming of lama on net, tastefully interspersed with a silver orange blossom and corn flowers. The body silver and elegantly trimmed with lama and silver blond lace.

5. An embroidered gold muslin dress, with an elegant India gold border; above the border two flowers of most beautiful Mechlin lace. The body and sleeves richly trimmed with Mechlin lace. This dress had a particularly beautifull effect.

6. A very superb Brussels point lace dress, elegantly trimmed with point lace over a slip of rich white satin. This dress cost 800 guineas.

7. A rich white satin dress, elegantly trimmed with blond lace, with a beautiful satin and net trimming above the blond: the body and sleeves very full with blond lace.

8. An elegant spring book muslin dress, trimmed with rich Mechlin lace over a white satin slip.

9. A rich figured satin dress, trimmed with blond lace.

10 A travelling dress of rich white Reps silk, elegantly trimmed with flounces at bottom of Brussels point lace, with corresponding ruff and cuffs.

11. A rich white satin wedding pelisse. trimmed with beautiful ermine.

12. An elegant white satin hat, tastefully trimmed with blond lace, and a fine plume of ostrich feathers.

LONDON, TUESDAY,

APRIL 30th: 1816.

The act for continuing the Bank restriction sets out with a preamble which seems a little at variance with its enactments: it states, "that it is highly desirable that the Bank of England should, as soon as possible, return to the payment of its notes in cash." This, then, is the solemn opinion of Parliament—not merely that cash payments are desirable, but that they are "highly" desirable; not merely that they should be returned to at some distant period, but that they should be returned to "as soon as possible." Then it is incumbant on the Minister to shew that this measure is not possible now—now when dollars are at a halfpenny less than 5s. per ounce, and standard silver at only 5s. 1½d When will be it possible, if it is now impossible? The state of the coinage is a disgrace to the Country. It creates and fosters the crime of falsifying the current money: it occasions perpetual inconvenience and loss in commercial transactions. Well, therefore, may Parliament say it is highly desirable that this state of things should be altered. And why is it not altered? This is a question to which we know not how to give a reasonable answer. Somebody must have an interest in this miserable state of the currency: somebody must desive a profit from it, and that profit must be made at the expense of the public. Some reports have gone abroad of an intention on the part of the Bank to issue a large sum of money in tokens, to the amount, it has been said, of six millions at least: but how will this mend the matter? By tokens we understand pieces of metal issued for more than their intrinsic worth, perhaps eight or ten per cent, below the mint standard. Now, to issue six millions of money at such a rate as that, is simply to defraud the public of five or six hundred thousand pounds: and, after all, deficient as this coinage would be, it would still disappear before the base metal shillings and sixpences which the necessity for change introduces into circulation. It is astonishing how many years our financiers have been in learning that bad money will beat good money out of circulation. Year after year the Bank has gone on issuing three-shilling tokens; and year after year have they been melted down, and their places supplied by base metal thillings and sixpences. This trade is so gainful, that it has tempted numbers of poor wretches to the gallows; and it must continue to do so, until legal shillings and sixpences, the coins most necessary for change, shall again be issued by government, and obtain exclusive currency. By a legal coinage we do not mean a recurrence to the relations between silver and gold formerly established at the mint. The mint regulations may have been very judicious when they were first framed; but the relative value of gold to silver has varied so much in the course of the last century, that new estimates must necessarily be adopted; but, assuming either gold or silver as the standard, it is matter of absolute necessity that we should be supplied with a permanent legal coinage on the system that may be adopted. How gross an absurdity is it that the first commercial country in the world should posses no real money but mere tokens of money—symbols—and those not issued by the government, but by a set of private merchants! History can produce no parallel to this event. The right of coinage was always heretofore ranked among the most sacred privileges of the sovereignty; but we really believe the public treasury now pays a greater sum for the prosecution of offences relating to the coin in the course of a year, than it coins itself at the royal mint. It will be difficult for the rising generation to comprehend the parable of the tribute money; for the greater part of the counters which pass among us for money have either no "image and superscription," or, at all events, they bear none implying the Sovereignty of the person by whom they are issued. Our best shillings and sixpences, indeed, are the old French livres and half livres which, being too light to pass for tenpence and fivepence respectively in France, are sent hither at a certain profit of 20 per cent., and, after all, serve only to make a new step in the progress of degradation which is constantly going on; for they also, like the tokens must gradually disappear before the bell metal shillings and tin sixpences for which we are indebted to the patriotic labours of Birmingham. The continual drain of money, and annoyance to commerce, are necessary results of the Bank restriction. Parliament declares it highly desirable that the restriction should cease as soon as possible; and, for ought that appears, the cessation is not only possible at the present moment, but might be effected with peculiar facility.

The French papers of the 20th contain the termination of the scrutiny on the bill for restoring to the clergy a portion of their ancient revenues. The present project of law, which passed by a majority of 214 to 50, is, to be sure, a great advance beyond the liberality of Buonaparte. He allowed for all the expense of religion 11 millions of francs: the Chamber of Deputies proposes to allot 46 millions to the established Catholic church, besides the salaries paid by the state to the Protestant ministers. Still this is far below the wealth of the clergy before the revolution, when their endowments amounted to 150 millions of francs—a sum, doubtless, capable of considerable curtailment. The constituent assembly proposed to allow them 80 millions; and the present plan is ultimately to reach to two-thirds of that sum: it has not, however, passed without much opposition in argument. The principal objection against it is the tendency it has to give the clergy a corporate existence, contrary to the spirit of the charter: but to this it is replied, that the distribution of the endowments remains to be settled by royal ordinances; that the whole body of the clergy are not to be paid collectively; and that, if they were, it would be no more contrary to the charter than the endowment of the legion of honour, or any other corporate body in France. The approaching prorogation of the session does not seem to render the Deputies more moderate in their expressions towards each other. A Monsieur Colomb, having undertaken to argue in favour of an advocate named Jordan, who was confined for sedition, his speech excited violent murmurs, and one Deputy cried, "Our colleague had a diatribe to recite, and he has been glad to seize an opportunity for it." Being called to order for using the word diatribe, he explained it to mean a calumnious declamation, and asserted that in that sense it had been applied with propriety. The Chamber closed the discussion without allowing M. Colomb to be heard in reply.

[*Times.*]

We have received letters from Vera Cruz up to the end of January, by his Britannic Majesty's brig Forester, which left the above port on 2d February, with specie on board. We learn, that the death of the Independent Chief Morelos, has by no means debilitated the spirit of the revolution, which continues with the greatest vigour. Frequent actions take place. The Independents had advanced towards the capital of Mexico, and a party had even entered the suburbs of San Lazaro. Another division has also approached the walls of Vera Cruz, and killed the sentinel at the gates, laying waste all the country round. All the lines of communication are in the hands of the Independents.

The general Congress of the Independents had again assembled in the city of Techouacan, and D. F. Bravo, one of the Generals, had been chosen President. General Morelos, who had been lately hung by the Spanish Government, in Mexico, when first taken prisoner, was confined in the Inquisition of Mexico, and tried for being a heretic, since he had thrown off his priesthood to become a General. He defended his own cause, and was absolved. He was then delivered over to the Royal Court, and condemned for high treason. Before he was executed, the Spanish Bishops dressed him in all his sacerdotal robes, of which he was afterwards divested in a canonical manner, and formally degraded. It is singular, that two priests have been the most active Generals of the Mexican revolution.

The brig of war, Onyx, also left Vera Cruz with Specie, in company with the Forester, but she has not arrived. The frigate Juno was likewise there taking in dollars, and expected soon to sail. *May 6th:*

THE LATE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

(Extract from German Papers.)

AUGSBURG, APRIL 20.

The *Allgemein Zeitung* of to-day has the following article:—

VIENNA, APRIL 13.

The death of the Empress of Austria, who, in the 49th year of her age, has been snatched from her country, has caused the deepest affliction in this city as well as in the whole empire. Her Majesty was born at Milan on the 14th of December, 1787. Though educated in the retirement of the cloisters, and destined by her august parents to take the veil, she shewed from earliest youth very extraordinary talents. As the august family of Este was compelled by the French in 1796 to leave Lombardy, the Princess, then nine years of age, was also obliged to retire with her parents into the interior of the Austrian states, and at a subsequent period to Neustadt, four (German) miles from this capital, where her education was completed under the immediate care of her mother, the Archduchess Beatrice, of Este. It was here that the Princess in silent retirement, though still in tender youth, began to take a lively interest in the events which convulsed Europe, in the years 1799 1800, &c.—an interest which gave exercise to her active mind, and early gave her character that fortitude which she so nobly displayed in the eventful years that followed. The oppression of the French tyranny in Germany, and the hatred of Buonaparte, who seemed constantly to brood over the entire ruin of her house, made her his most declared adversary, which she continued till her death. When, in the year 1807, the Emperor chose her for his consort, and she, for the first time, exchanged the retired court of her mother for the brilliant court of the Emperor, all hearts eagerly did her homage, and every one who had the happiness to approach her was astonished and delighted with the powers of her mind. With modesty, beauty, and calm dignity, she appeared in the imperial palace; & the fairest model of female excellence was seen on the throne by the side of a happy consort who won the faith of his people. Soon after the marriage, which was celebrated on the 6th of January, 1808, years of affliction and great suffering for the people of Austria came on which threatened the destruction of the monarchy.

We leave it to posterity duly to appreciate the brilliant and truly heroic qualities shewn by her Majesty in the said catastrophe of 1809: for her contemporaries it is enough to know, that the sufferings of Austria at that time so deeply afflicted the heart of the Princess that her health, already weak, was irreparably injured.

We pass over the wretched pitiful insults with which the French bulletins at that time loaded her, as they did her counterpart, the immortal Queen of Prussia, whose eminent qualities were likewise a title to the hatred of Napoleon; and acknowledge the dispensation of Providence, which received it for her Majesty, as it were, personally to humble her arrogant adversary in the zenith of his good fortune, on his marriage with the Archduchess Maria Louisa, and subsequently at the meeting in Dresden in 1812; where she treated Buonaparte in such a manner, and inspired him with such awe, that, as eye-witnesses affirm, he was constantly disconcerted whenever the Empress approached him. In the years 1812, and 1813. on the commencement of the extraordinary events which hastened the fall of Napoleon, the Empress showed a truly German spirit. Large sums were distributed by her for the support of the widows of militiamen. She did not forget the sacred interests of her family and of the empire, her whole influence and exertions being directed to restore Austria to its ancient splendour, for which she considered the possession of Lombardy as indispensably necessary. It was granted her by fate to see her firmly again in possession of their dominions, but her health visibly declined. At the beginning of the Congress, when so many European princes had occasion to admire her extraordinary understanding, and the elevation of her character, she was already sickly: yet, a year later, she was not to be dissuaded from taking part in the journey to her native country which she greatly longed to see, but where fate, to the great grief of her family, put an end to her life by an easy death. Great is her loss for all his Majesty's children, especially for the older Archduchesses Leopoldine, Clementine, and Caroline, who lose in her an affectionate mother and a tender friend, who dedicated so many hours to their education; but every Austrian subject must be allowed to deplore a young Princess who so forcibly called to mind the youth of the great Maria Theresa.

Some private letters from Verona say, that only two hours before her death the Empress dictated a letter, with much vivacity, to her brother, the Archduke Maximilian, at Vienna, in which she expressed the hope of soon seeing him again in good health. Shortly after she fell into a calm and gentle slumber: on falling asleep she strongly pressed the hand of the Emperor.

VACANT CABINET PLACE.

A difficulty of a serious nature has arisen, as we understand, in the negociation now carrying on for the introduction of Mr. Canning to an official Cabinet situation. The difficulty is not one of those which usually occur in political arrangements, and which are capable of adjustment by mutual concession; so far, therefore, whatever may be our opinion of the individuals concerned in the present transaction, we are ready to do them that justice to which all public men are entitled, and to admit that the *cause* of difference is creditable to both parties. Our informant assures us, that all preliminaries with regard to leading points, had been adjusted; that the names and offices of those of Mr. Canning's political friends who were to come in with him had been agreed upon; and likewise, that a full and satisfactory communication had taken place on the general system of measures to be adopted in the present crisis; and of the embarrassments of which the Noble Lord who has hitherto conducted this negociation has, of course, made no secret (and which it would have been ridiculous if he had,) in his confidential intercourse with Mr. Canning. In this stage of the discussion, and when it was conceived that the latter Gentleman had gone to far too retreat, a demand, novel in its nature, and perfectly unexpected by Mr. C.'s friends, was advanced on the part of Lord Castlereagh, and insisted upon as a *sine qua non* of the whole arrangement. This demand was neither more nor less then that Mr. C., previous to taking office, should *pledge himself to support Lord Castlereagh's English!* A demand so astonishing, as our readers may readily conceive, was not only positively rejected by Mr. C. but called forth the warmest expressions of his just dignation, aggravated by his finding out that it was further expected from him that he should not only support the Noble Lord's English, but adopt the same idiom for the future in his own orations.—After protesting, therefore, against the unfairness of the proposal, as well as shewing the utter impossibility of complying with this latter part of it, inasmuch as he should have to unlearn all his own English, before he could make any use of the Noble Lord's, and after politely but sarcastically noticing his Lordship's new diplomatic habits, in this his attempt to surprise Lusitanian simplicity, Mr. C. declares unequivocally, that unless this inadmissible pretension be withdrawn or modified, the negociation must proceed no further. He professes himself ready, under a due consideration of the case, *not to quit* the English he may hear from that quarter; but as to defending it, the conscientious discharge of his paramount duty to grammar, utterly forbids such an engagement. On the other hand, Lord Castlereagh we learn, in his answer, has not been wanting to himself. He enters into an elaborate justification of the phraseology for which he is become so renowned, explaining its various properties and uses as a parliamentary weapon, and relying chiefly (and we must confess not without reason,) on the difficulty under which it enables him to place his antagonists, in compelling them to answer what it is impossible that they can comprehend. In defence of this practice, Lord C. alleges the example of their common master, M. Pitt, citing various passages from that Minister's immortal works, from his State Papers as well as from his Speeches, in which he contrived to baffle even the logical understanding of Fox himself; and he sums up the whole of his argument with a direct challenge to Mr. Canning, grounded on the applause with which the most frequent and most favourite of Mr. Pitt's combinations never failed to be received by an admiring House of Commons. Adverting to his own celebrated phrase of "fundamental features," which Mr. C. chiefly complains of on the score of its untasteful ambiguities, we understand that the Noble Lord declares himself ready to rest the whole matter in agitation between them on the merits of this very expression; and that he will be ready to give a clear and accurate definition of a "fundamental feature" as soon as he Mr. C. shall give an equally clear and satisfactory explanation of what Mr. Pitt meant by "existing circumstances." In this state the transaction remains for the present.

Morning Chronicle 6th May.

The LONDON GAZETTE, MAY 4, 1816.

[This Gazette contains a brief notification of the marriage off the Princess Charlotte; an

(*Continued in the Supplement*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY AUGUST, 10, 1816.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

extract of a dispatch from Lord Stewart, announcing the death of the Empress of Austria, "a Princess," his Lordship says, "whose virtues and amiable qualities endeared her to all who knew her, and rendered her an object of adoration to her subjects," and copies of the Addresses presented on Tuesday by the Members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. It further notifies, that the Prince Regent has appointed Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg a General in the Army, and has approved of Mr. J. Garland, junior, as Dutch Consul at Poole; Mr. J. R. Bourcard, as Prussian Vice-Consul in London; and Mr. N. G. Ingraham, jun. as American Consul at Plymouth. It also states, that the French Ambassador, the Marquis D'Osmond, and the Saxon Minister, Baron Just had their first audience of the Queen, on Tuesday, and that the same day the Wurtemburg Minister delivered to her Majesty a letter from his Sovereign, announcing the marriage of the Prince Royal of Wurtemburg with the Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia].

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, April 27.

The marriage of the Duke de Berri with the Princess Caroline of Naples will be celebrated at the church of Notre Dame.

An immense number of workmen are now employed upon those of the public buildings which have remained unfinished: their completion will add much to the beauty of the capital.

Great ceremony is to be observed in escorting the Princess Caroline to Paris: the mayors of each city are to meet her at their gates; the prefects and sous-prefects are to escort her from the frontiers to the limits of their respective departments; the civil and military officers of every department are also to be presented to her Royal Highness on her way.

A young man has been condemned at Draguignan to six months' imprisonment, for having written threatening letters to several inhabitants of that town, known for their attachment to the King and royal family.

We hear from Brussels, that a mad dog, while running through several parishes, bit 27 persons on the 9th inst. all of whom have since died of the hydrophobia.

Almost every day one of the Princes, visits Fontainebleau, to inspect the preparations making there prior to the adjournment of the Court to that place.

It was reported yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies, that as the business of the budget will be finished tomorrow, after Count Garnier's report in the Peers, the Chamber of Deputies will be adjourned to Tuesday.

Five per cent. consols 59½; Bank actions 1060.

FIRST COUNCIL OF WAR.—TRIAL OF GENERAL CAMBRONE.

The prisoner, on his examination, stated, that being left for dead on the field at Waterloo, he was taken prisoner by the English, carried to England, and from thence voluntarily returned to France, when he heard he was comprehended in the King's ordinance of the 24th July.

He further stated, that the treaty of Fontainebleau having permitted Buonaparte to take 400 men with him to Elba, he accepted from him the command of the light infantry of the guard. He considered himself as no longer a Frenchman, and as bound by no oath or act of adhesion to Louis XVIII. After landing at Cannes, he commanded the advanced guard of Buonaparte's army, until he was within three leagues of Lyons. From this time until his arrival in Paris he had no command. At Waterloo he had a command in the imperial guards.

He denied that he knew of Buonaparte's intention to quit Elba until two or three days before their departure, and he was two days on board before Buonaparte told him they were going to France. He complained, as well as did General Drouet, of the false proclamations which Buonaparte issued in their names. The reading of the prisoner's examination terminated with certificates of his humane conduct in La Vendee.

On being brought into court, the President asked him why he quitted the command of the advanced guard near Lyons? The prisoner here handed in a paper from Buonaparte in answer:

"Cambrone, I intrust to you the advanced guard of my most brilliant campaign. You must not fire a single musket. Every where you will find friends only."

The prisoner added, that Buonaparte did not take the command from him, but merely sent him forward alone, for the troops which they brought with them were too fatigued, and could not march so quick as those whom they found ready drawn up to receive them.

The President.—Why did you follow Buonaparte to Elba?

Prisoner.—The provisional government forced us, as part of his guards.

The King's Procurator.—No person forced you.

The Prisoner (with vehemence).—And are we not to be forced by our duties? If we, military men, had not certain clear lines of duty to perform, we should be bandied about from one folly to another.

The President.—In whose name did you make the requisitions for the provisions on your march from Cannes to Paris?

Prisoner.—In the name of Napoleon, Sovereign of Elba. I did not say any thing about politics to the mayors: I only demanded provisions.

President.—At what period was you nominated a peer by Buonaparte?

Prisoner.—I never paid any attention to it: I knew nothing of it: and I never sat as a peer.

President.—You said you refused the rank of lieutenant-general from Buonaparte: what was your motive?

Prisoner.—"I certainly thought I was capable of commanding a division, but in an unfortunate affair I reflected that I might be embarrassed. All the world knows, that, at the battle of Waterloo, the person who commanded us (Buonaparte) lost his wits, and then I should have found myself acting with old generals of brigade, who would have considered themselves humbled at being commanded by one less experienced than themselves."

The Raporteur, and the Counsel for Cambrone, (M. Berryer, jun.) then addressed the Court; and after a few hours deliberation, the prisoner was unanimously found *Not Guilty* of having betrayed the King previous to March 23, 1815: by a majority of six to one he was found *Not Guilty* of attacking France and the Government with arms in his hands; and by a majority of seven to five *Not Guilty* of violently seizing upon power. He was therefore ordered to be set at liberty in 24 hours.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, April 26.

The Minister of Marine presented to the chamber the following projet relative to divorce:—

Art. 1. Divorce is abolished.

2. All demands and process of divorce are converted into demands, &c. of separation of body. The judgment and sentences not yet put in execution for want of pronunciation by the civil officer of the state, conformably to the articles 327, 264, 265, and 266 of the civic code, are confined to the effects of separation.

3. All acts of divorce made by mutual consent shall for the future be annulled.

Times.

2d May.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when the following Commanders took leave, previous to departing for their respective destinations:—Captain M'Dougald, Lady Carrington, Madeira and Bengal; Hayne, Batavia, Marquis, Lady Campbell, Bunn, Mangle, Bengal; Mason, Ann, Cobb, Alexander, Madeira and Bombay; and Creswell, Astell, Ceylon and Bengal.

Price of Bread.—The bakers on Monday again raised the price of bread one penny, making the highest price of the best wheaten bread, throughout the metropolis and suburbs, twelve-pence the quartern loaf! Thus it appears that the distresses of the agriculturist are to be relieved by a direct tax on the poor.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 28, 1816.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

(*Continued from our last.*)

He was convinced that most of those who poured in petitions to Parliament against the measures which it had in contemplation with respect to the regulation of the foreign trade in corn, and most strenuously exerted themselves against any of its enactments, now applauded the legislature for consulting their interests in opposition to their wishes, and gave them credit for their courage in disregarding the popular voice in their endeavours to forward the real advantage of the country. Before that measure had passed, which confined the home market to the British grower, except in cases of scarcity, that market was already glutted with foreign grain. During the discussions on the Corn Bill, or a little before, not less than 1,800,000 quarters of grain were imported, more than a million of which was Wheat. Such a great supply could not but produce an effect upon the market.—If his Honorable Friend were consistent in maintaining that the present low prices were brought about by a surplus of our own growth, he should proceed in his application of his principles to other articles as well as to grain. Live stock must have fallen in proportion to corn; and by his rule, horses, sheep, and cattle of all kinds, must have suffered a diminution of price, owing to a surplus. Whatever should be ultimately fixed upon as the real cause of our present distress, he was persuaded that all parties were disposed to enter upon the inquiry with an honest and zealous desire of coming to such a conclusion as would tend to alleviate or remove it. In this spirit of candour, he would not hesitate to say, that he differed with his Hon. Friend in several other parts of his speech and resolutions. His Hon. Friend, in describing the profits of the farmers in former years, the capital diverted to agriculture, and the distress at present experienced, referred, no doubt, to a district of the country with which he was best acquainted; but his statements could not, in the extent to which they were carried, have a general application. He (Mr. C.) himself remembered to have been in Norwich, and to have seen in one place a number of farmers, to the amount of 400, who possessed capital of from 5,000l. to 30,000l. each. This was the proudest sight for British agriculture that he ever saw, and a sight that the agriculture of no other country could present. There were few places, however, where the farmers were so opulent. He believed that on a general average the farmers of Great Britain did not rent more land than amounted to 150l. a year. Nothing could be more unfounded than the idea that they had realized great fortunes, or acquired exorbitant profits. In England, from the poor-rates, the tithes, and other burdens, he did not believe that they made more than 2½ rents clear of gain. The trading and manufacturing classes, who viewed them with jealousy as possessing the means of subsistance which they felt it difficult to command, and with-holding from them in their wants which they appeared to enjoy in profusion, thought differently, and accused them of wringing great fortunes from their necessities. Of this mistake he believed the most prejudiced were now cured. The farmers had not only made small profits, but out of their gains, which were no more than adequate to the employment of the capital & industry in any other line of exertion, they had liberally contributed to improve and enrich the soil of the country for the general benefit of all. A large portion of their capital was at present sunk in this way. The Honourable Gentleman, after making a few more observations on this subject, proceeded to state, that he attributed the present distress of the Agricultural interest, not to a surplus produce, but to the withdrawing that accommodation which the farmers received from an increased circulation. He observed, that formerly the country banks made no scruple to advance such sums, or to discount such bills, to the farmers, as their necessities demanded, provided they could afford sufficient security on the produce of their farms. If one individual was not thought sufficient, two, by joining, might obtain what they wanted. He could not calculate that less than twenty-five millions were withdrawn from the circulation of the country, and not less than twelve millions of this sum were taken from the farmers alone. This was the true cause of the agricultural embarrassments. There could be no pretence for saying that there was a great surplus produce. The crop of 1814 was by no means abundant, and had not been considered as good. It could not be sold in time to answer the grower's necessities; and by bringing it into the market with the resolution of selling it off at any price, depreciation naturally commenced. When the price fell, and depreciation was going on, there could no limits be fixed for its progress; nor would the low state of the markets, as was supposed by an Honorable Gentleman (Mr. Brand,) encourage speculation. He might instance this principle in a fact, to the authenticity of which he could bear witness. The sale of an article, (what it was we could not hear in the gallery,) which was offered at 25s. had afterwards fallen to 17s. 6d; and, though much below the reasonable price, could not find a purchaser.—There was a perfect stagnation in the market, nobody being willing to buy, because, though the price was low, there was an expectation that it would fall still lower.—The necessity under which every farmer lay from the impossibility of finding accommodation to bring his grain to the market, and to take what he could obtain, accelerated the depreciation with great violence, and to an alarming extent. The depreciation proceeded from this source alone, and would still advance farther. He did not think there was in the country that quantity of grain, which in ordinary cases would have produced such an effect on prices. He was persuaded that this would be felt before next harvest. He anticipated a rise, and he would hail the event, not because he wished the people to purchase at a high rate the necessaries of life, but because he was of opinion that the interests of the laborious classes of society were intimately and necessarily connected with those of their employers, and the community in general. They rejoiced in the distresses of the farmer when they first threatened him, and considered his attention to his own welfare and his claims of a just remuneration for his exertions, as an injury to them; but they now saw their error, and were convinced that they were in a worse situation with low price bread, and without the means of buying it, than they would have been with provisions at a higher rate, and the usual demand for their labour. Here the Hon. Gentleman entered into a calculation, to show diminution of demand for labour, and the articles fabricated by the labouring classes, had resulted from the fall in the price of grain, and the distresses of the agricultural classes. There were 20 millions less to be expended in the home market, or in the internal commerce of the country, than in 1812. The remedy to this evil of depreciation, although not pointed out by the legislature, would come of itself; but there would be an opposite, and not a less calamity. A scarcity will ensue, and bring a remedy to low prices, without putting an end to the general embarrassment or distress. Different kinds of land afforded different returns—from forty to fifteen bushels per acre; but only the best will be cultivated at the present prices of grain. The least fertile would not by the produce pay the expences of cultivation. Much of the soil in England, and the sister kingdom, is of the latter kind. The reverse of our present plenty with low prices will be high prices, the result of a diminished supply. What effect would this state produce and whence could we expect the deficiency to be made up when it occurred? The other corn countries of Europe grew for us when we resorted to their market; but we having ceased to be customers, they will cease to be growers. Great Britain was the purchaser and consumer of their surplus produce; but when she withdraws from their shores, they will no longer raise that surplus produce for which she exchanged with them her manufactures and her colonial wealth. The scarcity at home, therefore, could not be rapidly relieved by a supply from abroad. This is no matter of speculation and hypothesis—it is a conclusion deduced from experience. About little more than a century ago, before the corn laws in the time of William and Mary passed, which converted this country into an exporting country, we derived our supplies from France. These laws, without raising prices, acted with such a stimulus upon our agriculture, that we in a short time not only supplied our own population, but produced a surplus for foreign consumption. France being no longer called upon to assist us, ceased to produce even what her own population demanded, and resorted to the same markets for assistance which, before our corn laws, she was in the habit of supplying. He would like to see a state of matters like this returning: he hoped not to see produce rising so high as it must do, in the progress which he had described. He trusted, that though the distress of the agricultural part of the community was in general great, and though particular cases even of extreme calamity might be found, and were detailed by Hon. Gentlemen, there was not such deep and universal suffering as the gloomy disposition of some taught them to believe. He would now briefly state the remedy which appeared to him best adapted to the state of the farmers, and most consistent with the interest of the nation. A sum should be advanced by government to the agricultural interest; in the same manner as a loan was a few years ago offered for the accommodation of such merchants as had property to answer all demands, without being able to find a market for converting it into money. It should be tendered on the joint security of the tenant and the landlord, and should not exceed the half of the rent of the former. He believed 12 millions would be sufficient to afford all the accommodation required. The Commissioners of the income Tax, having now happily nothing else to do (hear, hear, hear, and a laugh), might be employed in this service. The task would be more agreeable to extend relief to the distressed than to wring from them what they were unable to pay. The machinery still remained, and might be set in motion with a more beneficial impulse. Adverting to the other modes of relief mentioned in the resolutions; particularly prohibitory, duties on the importation of articles of foreign produce he objected to the proposed impost on imported wool. Our climate did not allow the growth of fine wool; and he least of all thought there should be a restrictive tax on a raw material which we imported, and carried back with such profit in a manufactured state to the countries whence we received it. He differed with his Hon. Friend (Mr. Brand) about the effect of warehousing foreign grain, and speculations in our own. There were 700,000 quarters of foreign corn imported; and he was of opinion, that so long as importation of this kind was permitted, merchants would rather speculate in foreign produce that in that of our own soil. He by no means thought lightly of the advantage of public granaries, and would recommend the storing of three months' provisions for the metropolis, the consumption of which might be considered as one eighth of the whole empire. The sum necessary to be expended would not exceed a million; and though some loss were suffered in getting a return of the capital, he did think it would be an overbalance for the advantage that would be gained by the farmer, or the danger averted from the public. So much had been said on the policy of some modification of the present tithe system, that he should content himself with a very few observations on that subject. He believed, that although there were some instances in which the law was pushed to its rigour, the clergy in general acted in a liberal spirit, and with a due conformity to those sacred functions which they were ordained to exercise. It was not from them that any serious opposition was to be expected to any legislative measures which might have for their object a more comprehensive arrangement with regard to the law of tithe. Another important branch of this question, which had likewise attracted great and deserved attention, was the operation of the poor laws. The rates for the relief and support of the parochial poor amounted to the annual sum of seven millions; and alarming as its magnitude certainly was, it was still more melancholy to consider that the misery of the poor was accumatating in an equal ratio. The effect of these laws was to take from the peasant his natural love of independence, and, by relieving him from the necessity of looking forward to his maintenance by his own exertions, to destroy the foundation of his morals. He should conclude by declaring his opinion, with reference to this subject, that these laws required to be fundamentally revised, and that no time ought to be lost in appointing a Comittee to prepare a report, out of which the House might proceed to some legislative enactment.

Mr. Leslie Foster lamented that, under the various forms in which this question had presented itself during the last two years, it had been so much the custom to regard the interest of the grower and the consumer as opposed to each other, and every measure submitted to Parliament as in the light of a diplomatic arrangement. He agreed with the Hon. Gentleman that bitter experience had undeceived the people of this country of this error, and that there was now a general conviction of the close connection that subsisted between the prosperity of every class and interest in the community. It was now admitted by most thinking men, that we had arrived at a dilemma in which we must either submit to a subtraction of British capital, or continue to contend against the low prices of foreign markets. He begged the Committee to pay attention to the documents on the table, by which it was clearly established that this country, in the seasons of its largest import and its severest domestic scarcity had never obtained from abroad above one-fifteenth of its whole annual consumption of grain. In this calculation, he included all kinds of grain, the gross aggregate of which was between 35 and 41 millions of quarters per anuum, and the average of which he might therefore take at 37 millions. The greatest importation of foreign grain took place in the year 1801, amounting to 2,406,000 quarters, or about one-fifteenth of the consumption of that year. The next year of great import was 1810, when the foreign grain brought into the British market was 2,236,000 quarters, or about one-sixteenth of the consumption. For the year 1813 there were similar returns. It certainly must be desirable that some settled system of policy should be pursued, in order to prevent those sudden fluctuations which operated to the alternate distress or ruin both of the farmer and the consumer. Any man who referred to the accounts before the Committee must perceive how weak a reliance could be placed in seasons of exigency, upon a foreign supply. Let him advert also to the peculiar situation of the farmer, and on the question of encouragement, recollect that he did not possess the advantage of the stockholder, who might retire from and return to the market at his pleasure; but that the farmer's capital consisted of his barns and granaries, and was not to be converted into ready money as might suit his interest or convenience. It was a fallacy to suppose that all this would speedily right itself by the natural operation of a free trade. The principle was indisputable as far as it limited itself to the internal commerce of the country, but it would not apply to a state of things in which the produce of our own capital and industry, burthened with heavy taxes, was to be mixed up in the general market with the produce of countries labouring under little or no taxation at all. (Hear, hear,) Would the nation choose to depend, in extraordinary seasons, upon a foreign supply, or would they take measures for ensuring, as far as possible, a supply at home, and look to the foreign grower only for occasional relief? Upon this single question of the trade in grain was he an advocate for monopoly, and the only article which he would except from the general principle of unrestricted commerce was the agricultural produce of our own soil. (Hear, hear,) The late war had called into exertion all the physical and moral energies of this country But it had pressed upon its agriculture with peculiar severity. This pressure had been greatly aggravated by the extensive imports of the last year. The effect of that importation had been, not so much to incapacitate the farmer from maintaining the competition, as to disable the country banker from furnishing that circulating medium, by means of which alone the farmer could find a vent for his produce. Under all the circumstances, however, he would not agree in taking that gloomy view of the state of the country, which had been drawn by some Honorable Gentlemen. He saw it rich in population, in produce, in houses, in a cultivated soil, and in all the sources and materials of internal strength and opulence. To him nothing appeared wanting to a course of progressive prosperity but a system of excluding generally the foreign corn-grower, and of depending upon our own domestic industry and resources. The farmer's incapacity, he was persuaded, was but temporary; it was relative, and not intrinsic; it required only that he should find that customer in the home manufacturer which the home manufacturer found in him. It was impossible for him, however, to go so far as to approve either of the plan of abolishing the warehousing system, or of issuing Exchequer Bills; and he had no doubt that the relief already obtained by the discontinuance of the Property tax and duties on malt would very materially benefit the agricutural interests of the country.

Sir John Newport said, that though we had come out of the war most triumphantly, yet he believed under burdens incalculable. These burdens bore most on one particular class of the community, so that it became the duty of the house to support the agricultural interest, or the country would be ruined. The distress of the agricultural interest produced the worst consequences to the ma-

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nufacturing interest, by depriving it of the home market, which was the most valuable, as in the foreign market, they were at the mercy of foreign nations. The only effectual remedy then was, to impose a countervailing duty on the importation of foreign corn, so as to put the British agriculturist, who laboured under a most heavy taxation, at least on a level with the [illegible]ower, who was not so burdened. Although he agreed in principle with the Hon. M[illegible] Essex, (Mr. Western,) yet there were [illegible] parts of the Resolution to which he could [illegible] agree. There were certain parts of the subject to which the House could proceed without the intervention of the Committee. This was especially the case with respect to the article of wool, in which relief was especially wanted, because if this relief was delayed even a little while longer, it would be too late.

Lord Elmley said, he was sorry to call the attention of the House from the subject more immediately before the Committee, but he understood that in his absence some observations had been made, touching his conduct in presenting a petition to the House, in which imputations as to his having neglected his duty to his constituents were thrown out. He thought some explanation was due on this subject,

Mr Methuen explained, that in presenting to the House a Petition from his constituents in Wiltshire, he had taken occasion to observe, that a petition on the same subject had been presented by the Noble Lord when the House was very thinly attended, and that he had only stated, that in the petition to which he alluded, much stronger expressions had been used in favour of economy and the reduction of the military establishments, than in the petition which he himself was presenting. He disclaimed any personal imputation against the Noble Lord.

Mr. L[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]